

FRANCIS JOSEPH CALLS ON ARMY TO PUNISH ITALIAN "PERFIDY"

Declares His Ally Deserted Him in the Hour of Danger to Gain Territorial Advantages.

LONDON, May 24, 5:45 a.m.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says the Vienna Zeitung publishes the following photograph letter from Emperor Francis Joseph to Count Karl Stueghl:

"Dear Count Stueghl: I request you to make public the attached manifesto to my troops:

"Vienna, May 23.—Francis Joseph to his troops:
"The King of Italy has declared war on me. Perfidy whose like history does not know was committed by the kingdom of England against both sides. After an alliance of more than thirty years' duration, during which it was able to increase its territorial possessions and develop itself to an unheard-of flourishing condition, Italy abandoned us in our hour of danger and went over with flying colors into the camp of our enemies.

Did Not Menace Italy.

"We did not menace Italy; did not threaten her authority; did not attack her honor or interests. We always remained loyal to the duties of our alliance and afforded her the same protection when she took the field. We have

HISTORY OF EVENTS THAT LED TO AUSTRO-ITALIAN CONFLICT

ROME, May 24.—The entrance of Italy into the world war which began last August brings the number of states engaged in the conflict up to eleven. Italy, allied with Germany and Austria-Hungary since 1882, in the triple alliance, was called upon last summer shortly after the assassination of the Austrian crown prince at Sarajevo, Bosnia, to support the German empire. She declined and began a series of diplomatic negotiations which soon resulted themselves into efforts on the part of Germany and Austria-Hungary to induce her to remain neutral.

Prince von Buelow, an astute German statesman, whose wife is an Italian woman, was sent to Rome with instructions to do his utmost to save the situation. He labored indefatigably for months, but in vain. He offered Italy certain parts of Austrian territory as the price of her neutrality. It now appears that Austria did not really believe that Italy would enter the field against her.

"Irredentists" Arise.

In the meantime there had arisen in Italy a party, styled by "irredentists," which made its voice heard in no uncertain terms. Dispatches from Rome for months past have indicated the sentiment for active participation in the war was stronger by far than that on the side of continued neutrality.

"UNREDEEMED ITALY" IS GOAL THAT LED KINGDOM INTO WAR

ROME, May 24.—One great purpose of Italy in entering the war is to gain possession of "unredeemed Italy," a sweep of Austrian territory to the north and east near the head of the Adriatic sea. This region, which includes Trent and Trieste, is Italian in all but nationality. To attain it has long been her cherished ambition.

The territory in dispute may be defined roughly as the sections of Austria south of a line drawn in the Rhaetian Alps, where Italy, Austria and Switzerland meet, eastward to the Carnic Alps, and thence southward along to the Italian Alps and again eastward so as to include Fiume. The first part of this territory forms a narrow strip of land between Lombardy and Venetia and cutting Lake Garda, while the second portion includes the peninsula of Istria and runs northward to the Italian Alps between the Tagliamento and Save rivers.

Unredeemed Italy.

This territory is called "Italia Irredenta" (unredeemed Italy) because it once formed part of the Italian states of the middle ages and because the majority of the people are of Italian stock. For the same reason the

PATRIOTIC VIENNA AFLAME WHEN ITALY DECLARES WAR

AMSTERDAM, via London, May 24, 7:41 a.m.—Patriotic manifestations reached a climax in Vienna last night, according to a telegram received here from the Austrian capital. After Italy's declaration of war and the manifesto of Emperor Francis Joseph, calling upon the army, navy and all his people for patriotic devotion, had been published in special editions about 9 o'clock, crowds gathered spontaneously in all parts of the city.

Thousands of residents paraded the streets, singing patriotic songs and cheering the emperor, the monarchy, the allied army and navy. Before the war ministry patriotic speeches were delivered. Officers and soldiers were greeted with tremendous applause. Indignation against Italy found expression in cries of "Down with traitors! Down with Italy!" No attacks upon Italians were made, however.

Trieste Council Dissolved.

The town council of Trieste has been dissolved by the emperor, as that city is subject only to the imperial government. The governor of Trieste, in turn, has dissolved the town council of Gorizia.

The Prague newspaper Narodni Politika, discussing editorially the entrance of Italy into the war, says: "The monarchy has no fear of the war, which it will undergo victoriously and gloriously, with all the more certitude because

QUEEN HELENA'S SISTER ENLISTS AS A NURSE

PARIS, May 24.—Princess Natalie of Montenegro, sister-in-law of Queen Helena of Italy, has been enrolled as a nurse in the Italian army, says a dispatch from Rome to the Paris Temps. Among the members of the Roman aristocracy who have volunteered to serve in the ranks, the dispatch adds, are Prince Colonna, the three sons of Duke Strozzi, the son of Prince Aldobrandini, the Prince Lancelotti, the Prince Altieri, the two princes Torlonia, the Prince Roncomagnoli, the two Princes Caffarelli, the four Princes Ruspoli, the three Princes Rospigliosi, the two Princes Castelli di Sarmonea and the Princes Castelli.

done more. When Italy directed covetous glances across our frontier we, in order to maintain peace and our alliance relations, were resolved on great and painful sacrifices which particularly grieved our paternal heart. But the covetousness of Italy, which believed the moment should be used, was not to be appeased, so fate must be accommodated.

My armies have victoriously withstood mighty armies in the north in ten months of this gigantic conflict in most loyal comradeship of arms with our illustrious ally. A new and treacherous enemy in the south is to you no new enemy.

Memories of His Youth.

"Great memories of Novara, Mortara and Lissa, which constituted the pride of my youth, the spirit of Radetzky, Archduke Albrecht and Tegethoff, which continues to live in my land and sea forces, guarantee that it in the future also we shall successfully defend the frontier of the monarchy.

"I salute my battle-tried troops, who are insured to victory. I rely on them and their leaders. I rely on my people, for whose unexampled spirit of sacrifice my most paternal thanks are due. I pray the Almighty to bless our colors and take under His gracious protection our just cause."

ITALY HAS ABOUT 4,000,000 AVAILABLE MEN FOR ITS ARMY

Government Has Spent \$400,000,000 Preparing for War With the Germanic Allies.

ROME, May 24.—When the great European war began, Italy's army was considerably below the normal peace footing, estimated at 300,000 men. Almost half of these troops were in Tripoli. Three classes of men were called to colors immediately and others were summoned from time to time until the active, or first line army, numbers more than 1,000,000 men of all arms.

The age limit of a reservist in Italy is thirty-two. Men between that age and forty form the territorial army, consisting of eight classes, amounting to about 1,150,000 second line troops. There also are about 1,000,000 men trained, but exempt from military service, who in case of urgent necessity could be called to arms.

Volunteer corps likewise could be formed, so that Italy's total war strength, including resources of all kinds, is figured at about 4,000,000 men. In eight months she has spent \$400,000,000 in military preparations. Profiting by the lessons of the war to date,

particular attention was paid to artillery, and her equipment in this arm, from machine guns to heavy siege pieces, is said to be unexcelled in the world's arms.

Italy's guns are reported to be superior to the now famous German and Austrian types, and in military circles there have been rumors that she has evolved a field piece of about three-inch caliber exceeding in range, accuracy, ease of handling and effectiveness of projectile even the famous French "75."

Italy has a powerful fleet of modern warships. The Duke of the Abruzzi, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, who is the chief naval officer of Italy, recently assumed command of five dreadnaughts, the most powerful squadron ever assembled under the Italian flag. In addition Italy has eight battleships of the dreadnaught type, nine armored cruisers, thirteen protected cruisers and the usual complement of destroyers and torpedo boats. She also has twenty-five submarines.

Italy's population (1913) is given as 35,338,000. Military or naval service is compulsory and universal.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A call to all Italian citizens and American citizens of Italian birth to enroll here for service in the Italian army was published in the newspapers of that language here today. It was signed by G. Fara Forno, the Italian consul general, and was addressed to all men between the ages of nineteen and twenty-nine, inclusive.

The military law of Italy holds that all men of Italian birth in this country are subject to call for service in the army regardless of whether they have taken out citizenship papers in the United States. Penalty for refusal to obey the call is imprisonment in event of a later return to Italy.

It was estimated that there are 125,000 Italians of military age in this city. More than 4,000 already have enrolled, and the consul general had made arrangements today to receive a large number of enrollments as a result of the call.

ITALIAN CONSUL GENERAL CALLS NATIONALS IN U. S. TO COLORS

NEW YORK, May 24.—A call to all Italian citizens and American citizens of Italian birth to enroll here for service in the Italian army was published in the newspapers of that language here today. It was signed by G. Fara Forno, the Italian consul general, and was addressed to all men between the ages of nineteen and twenty-nine, inclusive.

The military law of Italy holds that all men of Italian birth in this country are subject to call for service in the army regardless of whether they have taken out citizenship papers in the United States. Penalty for refusal to obey the call is imprisonment in event of a later return to Italy.

It was estimated that there are 125,000 Italians of military age in this city. More than 4,000 already have enrolled, and the consul general had made arrangements today to receive a large number of enrollments as a result of the call.

Although Field Marshal Baron Conrad von Hotzendorf, chief of staff of the Austrian army, had prepared for many years for a possible outbreak of war between Austria and Italy, the belief here is that the campaign will be conducted by the German general staff, which, it is said, has planned a strong offensive movement against Italy in the hope of breaking the Italian lines and forcing their way into Italian territory, thereby arousing alarm and strengthening the feeling

favorable to peace.

Should such an attempt fall through the resistance of the Italian army, the Austrians and Germans would then have to resort to defensive measures against a certain Italian offensive. The Austrian defenses are particularly strong and have been constructed everywhere, even along the Danubian coast, which is already protected by fixed and floating mines and guarded by a dozen submarines, carrying German officers and sailors.

The Austrian fleet is centered at Pola, with only a few torpedo boats and destroyers at Cattaro and Spalato. Other Austrian warships are in the Dalmatian archipelago, on the northeast coast of the Adriatic. Naval men here do not consider it likely that the Austrian fleet will leave Pola unless forced by an Italian attack.

VATIKAN DIPLOMATS QUESTION IS SOLVED

ROME, May 24.—According to the Giornale d'Italia, the problem concerning the diplomats accredited to the Vatican has been solved satisfactorily. The Austrian and German diplomats, ignoring the situation in Italy, will depart, as if they were merely taking their summer vacations before the regular time.

It had been urged by some that the Italian government move energetically with respect to these diplomats, representatives, and by others that the Vatican resist any effort to force them to withdraw. But these extreme measures failed, and thus the law of guarantees remains untouched.

WELCOMES ITALY TO WAR.

Millerand Notifies French Commanders of Decision at Rome.

PARIS, May 24.—Minister of War Millerand has sent the following telegram to Gen. Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army, and Gen. H. J. E. Gouraud, commander of the French expeditionary army at the Dardanelles:

"We have received from the ambassador in Rome the following dispatch: 'From tomorrow, May 24, Italy considers herself at war with Austria.' Our troops will receive with joyous enthusiasm the news of the entry into action of our Latin sister. Faithful to her glorious heritage, Italy rises to the aid of our allies and herself a war of civilization against barbarism."

In sending a cordial welcome to our brothers in arms of yesterday and tomorrow we salute in their intervention a new promise of final victory.

"MILLERAND."

ITALY HAS ABOUT 4,000,000 AVAILABLE MEN FOR ITS ARMY

Government Has Spent \$400,000,000 Preparing for War With the Germanic Allies.

ROME, May 24.—When the great European war began, Italy's army was considerably below the normal peace footing, estimated at 300,000 men. Almost half of these troops were in Tripoli. Three classes of men were called to colors immediately and others were summoned from time to time until the active, or first line army, numbers more than 1,000,000 men of all arms.

The age limit of a reservist in Italy is thirty-two. Men between that age and forty form the territorial army, consisting of eight classes, amounting to about 1,150,000 second line troops. There also are about 1,000,000 men trained, but exempt from military service, who in case of urgent necessity could be called to arms.

Volunteer corps likewise could be formed, so that Italy's total war strength, including resources of all kinds, is figured at about 4,000,000 men. In eight months she has spent \$400,000,000 in military preparations. Profiting by the lessons of the war to date,

particular attention was paid to artillery, and her equipment in this arm, from machine guns to heavy siege pieces, is said to be unexcelled in the world's arms.

Italy's guns are reported to be superior to the now famous German and Austrian types, and in military circles there have been rumors that she has evolved a field piece of about three-inch caliber exceeding in range, accuracy, ease of handling and effectiveness of projectile even the famous French "75."

Italy has a powerful fleet of modern warships. The Duke of the Abruzzi, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, who is the chief naval officer of Italy, recently assumed command of five dreadnaughts, the most powerful squadron ever assembled under the Italian flag. In addition Italy has eight battleships of the dreadnaught type, nine armored cruisers, thirteen protected cruisers and the usual complement of destroyers and torpedo boats. She also has twenty-five submarines.

Italy's population (1913) is given as 35,338,000. Military or naval service is compulsory and universal.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A call to all Italian citizens and American citizens of Italian birth to enroll here for service in the Italian army was published in the newspapers of that language here today. It was signed by G. Fara Forno, the Italian consul general, and was addressed to all men between the ages of nineteen and twenty-nine, inclusive.

The military law of Italy holds that all men of Italian birth in this country are subject to call for service in the army regardless of whether they have taken out citizenship papers in the United States. Penalty for refusal to obey the call is imprisonment in event of a later return to Italy.

It was estimated that there are 125,000 Italians of military age in this city. More than 4,000 already have enrolled, and the consul general had made arrangements today to receive a large number of enrollments as a result of the call.

Although Field Marshal Baron Conrad von Hotzendorf, chief of staff of the Austrian army, had prepared for many years for a possible outbreak of war between Austria and Italy, the belief here is that the campaign will be conducted by the German general staff, which, it is said, has planned a strong offensive movement against Italy in the hope of breaking the Italian lines and forcing their way into Italian territory, thereby arousing alarm and strengthening the feeling

favorable to peace.

Should such an attempt fall through the resistance of the Italian army, the Austrians and Germans would then have to resort to defensive measures against a certain Italian offensive. The Austrian defenses are particularly strong and have been constructed everywhere, even along the Danubian coast, which is already protected by fixed and floating mines and guarded by a dozen submarines, carrying German officers and sailors.

The Austrian fleet is centered at Pola, with only a few torpedo boats and destroyers at Cattaro and Spalato. Other Austrian warships are in the Dalmatian archipelago, on the northeast coast of the Adriatic. Naval men here do not consider it likely that the Austrian fleet will leave Pola unless forced by an Italian attack.

VATIKAN DIPLOMATS QUESTION IS SOLVED

ROME, May 24.—According to the Giornale d'Italia, the problem concerning the diplomats accredited to the Vatican has been solved satisfactorily. The Austrian and German diplomats, ignoring the situation in Italy, will depart, as if they were merely taking their summer vacations before the regular time.

It had been urged by some that the Italian government move energetically with respect to these diplomats, representatives, and by others that the Vatican resist any effort to force them to withdraw. But these extreme measures failed, and thus the law of guarantees remains untouched.

WELCOMES ITALY TO WAR.

Millerand Notifies French Commanders of Decision at Rome.

PARIS, May 24.—Minister of War Millerand has sent the following telegram to Gen. Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army, and Gen. H. J. E. Gouraud, commander of the French expeditionary army at the Dardanelles:

"We have received from the ambassador in Rome the following dispatch: 'From tomorrow, May 24, Italy considers herself at war with Austria.' Our troops will receive with joyous enthusiasm the news of the entry into action of our Latin sister. Faithful to her glorious heritage, Italy rises to the aid of our allies and herself a war of civilization against barbarism."

In sending a cordial welcome to our brothers in arms of yesterday and tomorrow we salute in their intervention a new promise of final victory.

"MILLERAND."

VATIKAN DIPLOMATS QUESTION IS SOLVED

ROME, May 24.—According to the Giornale d'Italia, the problem concerning the diplomats accredited to the Vatican has been solved satisfactorily. The Austrian and German diplomats, ignoring the situation in Italy, will depart, as if they were merely taking their summer vacations before the regular time.

It had been urged by some that the Italian government move energetically with respect to these diplomats, representatives, and by others that the Vatican resist any effort to force them to withdraw. But these extreme measures failed, and thus the law of guarantees remains untouched.

WELCOMES ITALY TO WAR.

Millerand Notifies French Commanders of Decision at Rome.

PARIS, May 24.—Minister of War Millerand has sent the following telegram to Gen. Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army, and Gen. H. J. E. Gouraud, commander of the French expeditionary army at the Dardanelles:

"We have received from the ambassador in Rome the following dispatch: 'From tomorrow, May 24, Italy considers herself at war with Austria.' Our troops will receive with joyous enthusiasm the news of the entry into action of our Latin sister. Faithful to her glorious heritage, Italy rises to the aid of our allies and herself a war of civilization against barbarism."

In sending a cordial welcome to our brothers in arms of yesterday and tomorrow we salute in their intervention a new promise of final victory.

"MILLERAND."

ITALY HAS ABOUT 4,000,000 AVAILABLE MEN FOR ITS ARMY

Government Has Spent \$400,000,000 Preparing for War With the Germanic Allies.

ROME, May 24.—When the great European war began, Italy's army was considerably below the normal peace footing, estimated at 300,000 men. Almost half of these troops were in Tripoli. Three classes of men were called to colors immediately and others were summoned from time to time until the active, or first line army, numbers more than 1,000,000 men of all arms.

The age limit of a reservist in Italy is thirty-two. Men between that age and forty form the territorial army, consisting of eight classes, amounting to about 1,150,000 second line troops. There also are about 1,000,000 men trained, but exempt from military service, who in case of urgent necessity could be called to arms.

Volunteer corps likewise could be formed, so that Italy's total war strength, including resources of all kinds, is figured at about 4,000,000 men. In eight months she has spent \$400,000,000 in military preparations. Profiting by the lessons of the war to date,

particular attention was paid to artillery, and her equipment in this arm, from machine guns to heavy siege pieces, is said to be unexcelled in the world's arms.

Italy's guns are reported to be superior to the now famous German and Austrian types, and in military circles there have been rumors that she has evolved a field piece of about three-inch caliber exceeding in range, accuracy, ease of handling and effectiveness of projectile even the famous French "75."

Italy has a powerful fleet of modern warships. The Duke of the Abruzzi, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, who is the chief naval officer of Italy, recently assumed command of five dreadnaughts, the most powerful squadron ever assembled under the Italian flag. In addition Italy has eight battleships of the dreadnaught type, nine armored cruisers, thirteen protected cruisers and the usual complement of destroyers and torpedo boats. She also has twenty-five submarines.

Italy's population (1913) is given as 35,338,000. Military or naval service is compulsory and universal.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A call to all Italian citizens and American citizens of Italian birth to enroll here for service in the Italian army was published in the newspapers of that language here today. It was signed by G. Fara Forno, the Italian consul general, and was addressed to all men between the ages of nineteen and twenty-nine, inclusive.

The military law of Italy holds that all men of Italian birth in this country are subject to call for service in the army regardless of whether they have taken out citizenship papers in the United States. Penalty for refusal to obey the call is imprisonment in event of a later return to Italy.

It was estimated that there are 125,000 Italians of military age in this city. More than 4,000 already have enrolled, and the consul general had made arrangements today to receive a large number of enrollments as a result of the call.

Although Field Marshal Baron Conrad von Hotzendorf, chief of staff of the Austrian army, had prepared for many years for a possible outbreak of war between Austria and Italy, the belief here is that the campaign will be conducted by the German general staff, which, it is said, has planned a strong offensive movement against Italy in the hope of breaking the Italian lines and forcing their way into Italian territory, thereby arousing alarm and strengthening the feeling

favorable to peace.

Should such an attempt fall through the resistance of the Italian army, the Austrians and Germans would then have to resort to defensive measures against a certain Italian offensive. The Austrian defenses are particularly strong and have been constructed everywhere, even along the Danubian coast, which is already protected by fixed and floating mines and guarded by a dozen submarines, carrying German officers and sailors.

The Austrian fleet is centered at Pola, with only a few torpedo boats and destroyers at Cattaro and Spalato. Other Austrian warships are in the Dalmatian archipelago, on the northeast coast of the Adriatic. Naval men here do not consider it likely that the Austrian fleet will leave Pola unless forced by an Italian attack.

VATIKAN DIPLOMATS QUESTION IS SOLVED

ROME, May 24.—According to the Giornale d'Italia, the problem concerning the diplomats accredited to the Vatican has been solved satisfactorily. The Austrian and German diplomats, ignoring the situation in Italy, will depart, as if they were merely taking their summer vacations before the regular time.

It had been urged by some that the Italian government move energetically with respect to these diplomats, representatives, and by others that the Vatican resist any effort to force them to withdraw. But these extreme measures failed, and thus the law of guarantees remains untouched.

WELCOMES ITALY TO WAR.

Millerand Notifies French Commanders of Decision at Rome.

PARIS, May 24.—Minister of War Millerand has sent the following telegram to Gen. Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army, and Gen. H. J. E. Gouraud, commander of the French expeditionary army at the Dardanelles:

"We have received from the ambassador in Rome the following dispatch: 'From tomorrow, May 24, Italy considers herself at war with Austria.' Our troops will receive with joyous enthusiasm the news of the entry into action of our Latin sister. Faithful to her glorious heritage, Italy rises to the aid of our allies and herself a war of civilization against barbarism."

In sending a cordial welcome to our brothers in arms of yesterday and tomorrow we salute in their intervention a new promise of final victory.

"MILLERAND."

VATIKAN DIPLOMATS QUESTION IS SOLVED

ROME, May 24.—According to the Giornale d'Italia, the problem concerning the diplomats accredited to the Vatican has been solved satisfactorily. The Austrian and German diplomats, ignoring the situation in Italy, will depart, as if they were merely taking their summer vacations before the regular time.

It had been urged by some that the Italian government move energetically with respect to these diplomats, representatives, and by others that the Vatican resist any effort to force them to withdraw. But these extreme measures failed, and thus the law of guarantees remains untouched.

WELCOMES ITALY TO WAR.

Millerand Notifies French Commanders of Decision at Rome.

PARIS, May 24.—Minister of War Millerand has sent the following telegram to Gen. Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army, and Gen. H. J. E. Gouraud, commander of the French expeditionary army at the Dardanelles:

"We have received from the ambassador in Rome the following dispatch: 'From tomorrow, May 24, Italy considers herself at war with Austria.' Our troops will receive with joyous enthusiasm the news of the entry into action of our Latin sister. Faithful to her glorious heritage, Italy rises to the aid of our allies and herself a war of civilization against barbarism."

In sending a cordial welcome to our brothers in arms of yesterday and tomorrow we salute in their intervention a new promise of final victory.

"MILLERAND."

Eight Months' Subscription to Pictorial Review Magazine

For 59c

Subscriptions must be entered within the next ten days at Pattern Counter—Street Floor. Subscribe tomorrow.

Open Close

S. Kann Sons & Co.

8:30 A.M. 5:30 P.M.

TELEPHONE Main 7200 for Our Wagon to

Call for Your F-U-R-S

New Line

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC PINS

At 50c

Choice of Brooch and Bar Pins; Circle Pins, Oval Shaped Pins, Crescent Shaped Pins, Straight Bar Pins, all in attractive fancy designs of sterling silver and gold plate; plain, hand engraved and set with white and colored stones.

Jewelry Store—Street Floor.

OFFER EXTRAORDINARY PORCH OR SEWING ROCKERS

600 of the Kind Always Sold at \$1.50. A Factory Surplus Secured at a Price So We Can Say, Choice 96c

A value that means much to you—chairs that may be used for porch, lawn, sewing room, or even bedroom; good maple frames, with double-woven French cane seats; 26 inches size of rocker; 34 inches in height over all; 1 1/2-inch posts; choice of two finishes; painted cool green or with golden oak finish; light, yet strong and comfortable.

Limit—4 to a customer. Lawn Furniture Store—Fourth Floor.

Something New—Fluffy, Filmy, Quaint and Charming

WAISTS of Heavy Quality White China Silk at.. \$2

So snowy, soft and exquisitely white, in the loveliest new styles.

All-over embroidered effects, with the new frill front. New "pocket" style; plain hemstitched mannish styles. Box-pleated styles, both long and short sleeve models. Majority finished with white ivory or bone buttons. All sizes.

Waist Store—Second Floor.

New Summer Dresses

Great Grandmother comes to life again this season in the semblance of her great-granddaughters, who look as though they had tripped out of old pictures and are as demurely fascinating and irresistible as in the days of long ago. Note these two varied and attractive lines:

Dresses of fine voiles and sheer crepes, some made with panel effects in front of skirt, some with new yoke tops; other styles are box-pleated skirts and little jacket effects; some finished with cording, some with sleeves of net. One style in particular we want to emphasize is in white, with trimming of wide Swiss embroidery, three-tier style, embroidered neck, and shoulder and fronts. Others are in dainty colored floral effects and black and white. At.....

Higher relatives of fine voiles, black-and-white checks, with jackets of black taffeta; some with vests, sleeves, collar and cuffs of point d'esprit; some with taffeta silk girdles. Some with pointed tunics, pretty combinations of white and colored striped voiles, some trimmed with silk-back velvet ribbon. All the latest styles. At.....

Dress Store—Second Floor.

Another Sensational Silk Sale Tomorrow

Special Purchases of Qualities Regularly \$1.00 to \$2.00 Yard

Choice 85c Yard

A sale that means everything to the woman who is planning a silk dress, waist, coat or skirt. Here are the silks in greatest demand; all the most popular colors and patterns.

Crinkled Crepes in new street shades. Egyptian Printed Crepes, small, neat figures in many color combinations. Dolly Varden Shantung Pongee, imported quality, guaranteed to wash. Six color combinations, also plain to match. Silk Store—Street Floor.

Black Satin Duchesse, in a rich, soft black, and very desirable quality. Crepe Pongees, in wanted sand and putty shades. Printed Kitten Ear Taffetas, in stripes, checks and floral effects. Black Chiffon Taffetas, soft and supply quality for dress and coat purposes. Canton Crepes, in new street shades. Imported Shantung Pongees, extra heavy quality, in the natural color.